

THE CHINA
WEEKLY

REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

June 18, 1949

SAME OLD PATTERN

AN EDITORIAL

New Books Published In China

Kung Min-chung

Land Reform In North China

Yu Wah

The Manuscript Of Ho Wen Lung

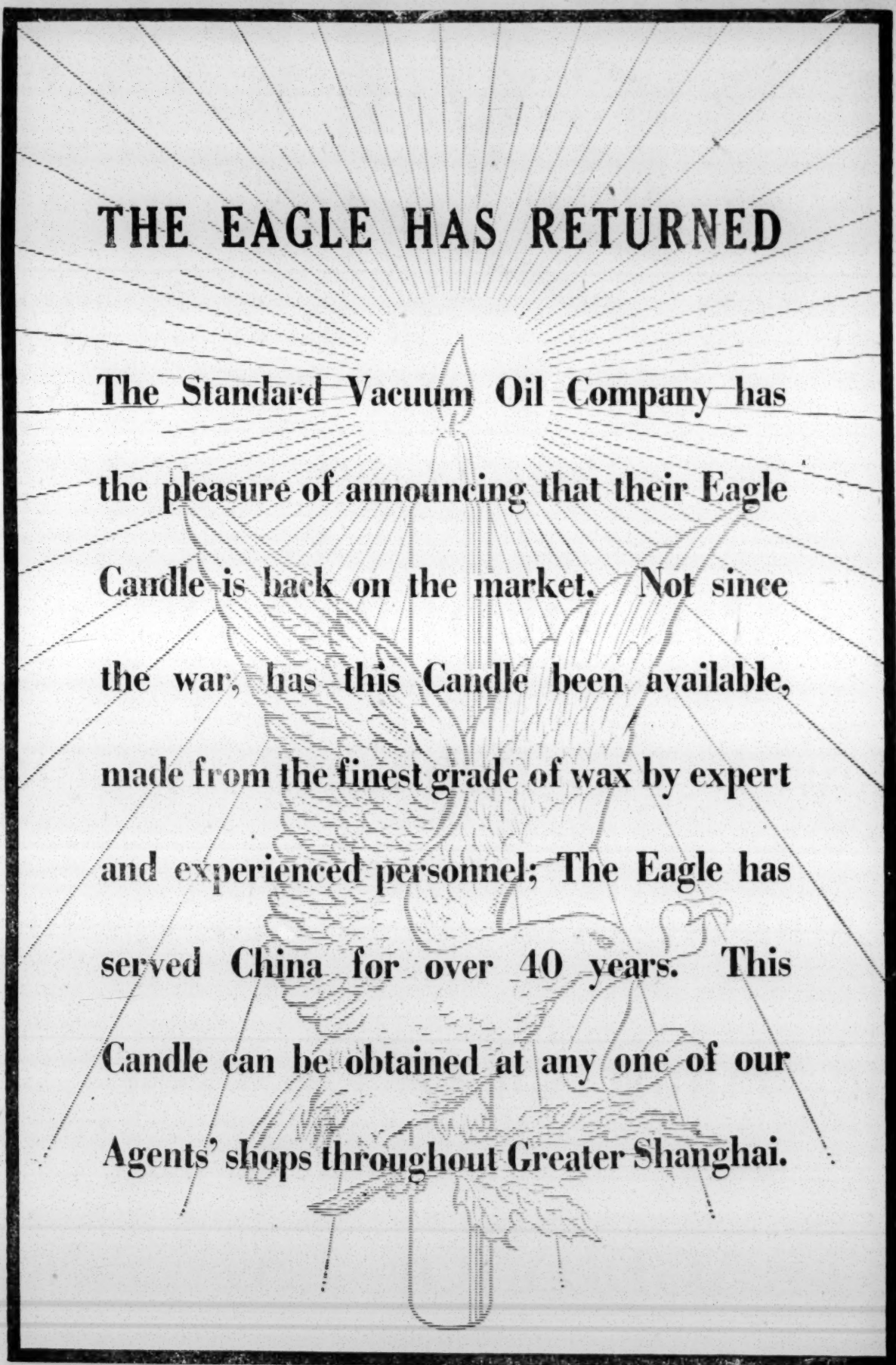
A short story by Hsih To

TRAGEDY OF TAIWAN

AN EDITORIAL

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Right Will Win

To The Editor:

I have not written to you for many months, for as the situation became more grave, it seemed wiser to speak and write less on controversial matters.

In the February 14 issue of the *Review* I wrote: "Since the war of resistance, China's wealth has been concentrated in the hands of a few. According to the *Ta Kung Pao's* estimate, there is more than US\$400,000,000 deposited in American banks. The Government knows only how to oppress and squeeze the poor people, but it does nothing about the *Zaibatsu*."

After the publication of the above, a KMT member came to me with a copy of that issue of the *Review* in his hands and asked: "How does the Government oppress and squeeze you? What do you mean by the word, '*Zaibatsu*'? I advise you to be wiser and not to write such criticism of the Government any more."

Now Shanghai is liberated. The Government is a peoples' government for it is actually working for the people and is interested in receiving the peoples' suggestions and opinions. So I hope that from now on the people will make suggestions and cooperate with the Government in the building up of a democratic China which will be free, strong and independent.

One day while walking along the street, I saw a pedicab puller who was rushing along knock down a Liberation Army soldier and break his bean oil bottle. The puller knelt beside the soldier and begged his pardon. The liberating soldier smiled: "I know you did not do this on purpose." What a difference, dear reader, between this soldier and the so-called Nationalist soldier!

In short, I should say victory will belong to those who love the people and who act in a disciplined manner. Those who work against the people and neglect discipline will be defeated. Not might but right will win in the end.

SUN-TZE HSU

Shanghai
June 11, 1949

God Bless...

To The Editor:

During the past few years those of us residing in the KMT-controlled areas have read and listened to a great deal of KMT propaganda about the vandalism and mass murder allegedly perpetrated by the Communists. Since China has been divided into two war zones, local citizens have had little opportunity to detect the falsehood of these charges. However, by constant reading of the "Letters From The People" and articles in the *Review* since 1948, I have learned how the Communists have won battle after battle with the assistance of the *lao pai hsing* and how orderly and excellent their discipline is.

Now we can see the KMT propaganda for what it is. Many of my foreign friends told me that they wouldn't believe their own eyes when they saw the excellent behavior of the Liberation Army. It is said that even if Chiang Kai-shek himself could see the exemplary discipline of the victorious army he would enlist in it.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell

(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

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The following instances may illustrate the Communist soldiers' exemplary behavior: Around my neighborhood there is stationed a regiment of soldiers with whom I frequently come in contact. One day a soldier came into my house and asked us to lend him a table. We showed him an old table. After looking it over, he said: "I can't take this table because when I return it to you, you may think we have damaged it." With a low bow he left. Another time another soldier came in and asked to borrow some fire wood. Of course we were only too glad to let him have some without weighing it. But he refused to take it unless we let him weigh what he took. Today he returned an equivalent weight of a better grade of fire wood.

Another striking instance, witnessed by hundreds of passersby in a business district, was that of a wounded soldier, accompanied by several others, who asked a pedicab driver to name the fare for a distant place. The driver replied that he would be glad to take him wherever he wanted to go without any charge. The soldier insisted on paying until all the passersby persuaded him to accept the gratuity.

There are numerous instances such as these that are related among the local citizenry about these newly-arrived soldiers. I do pray our Almighty God that the new regime will be perpetuated and that its established principles and exemplary discipline will be maintained. May God bless our new rulers!

Y. Y. LEE

Shanghai
June 9, 1949.

Fish Question

To The Editor:

In the great fish controversy, every point of view has been considered except that of the danger of "fishing out" China's coastal waters. We need only look to the example of the shallow sponge beds of the Caribbean to see what can happen. They have been so depleted that sponge fishers must go farther out, stay for longer periods of time and farther from shelter should a hurricane blow up, and fish in deep water which requires more costly equipment and is more dangerous for the divers.

As far as China is concerned, why does the Yellow Fish, the least profitable of commercial catches, predominate on the market? It is the most prolific of edible fish, the most capable of maintaining its numbers under adverse conditions. Formerly, the larger fish fed on the Yellow Fish and kept them in their proper proportion of the population. But as the coastal waters have been heavily fished, the better market fish have decreased in number, while the Yellow Fish, although supplying the human market, have profited by the decrease in demand by the larger fish.

So with any natural resource—fish, forest, natural range—as it is subjected to heavy cropping, the more valuable species are replaced by weeds. If the overgrazing is continued to finality, even the weeds will be of an inferior grade and the ground, or the water, will be half bare. The closer to ruin the resource is, the more difficulty it will have in regaining a profitable status, and there is a point beyond which the resource cannot restate itself without cultivation.

This is important in China's coastal waters since, if the present policy is continued, they will become entirely bankrupt, even of Yellow Fish, in time. It is a shocking fact that even while the great fish controversy was at its peak this past spring, the market was full of medium-sized female fish, fat with eggs. The shallow coastal waters were crowded with female fish who had come

to deposit their eggs, and the most profitable advantage (from a short term point of view) was taken of the seasonal phenomenon. What this means to the livelihood of fishers, which was so much publicized, can be realized from the fact that every female fish taken with her eggs undeposited means a few thousand eggs, or at least several hundred mature fish less for the market a few years hence.

This fact was not considered at all in the arguments. The argument of the Fishermen's Guild was that, with enormous quantities of fresh fish dumped on the market, the price would be depressed to such an extent that fishermen could no longer make a profit, and therefore a livelihood, from market fishing.

The argument of the Fisheries Rehabilitation Administration was that an enormous amount of money and equipment had been poured into rehabilitating the fisheries and that therefore this equipment should be put into use in order to show a return on the investment and to provide the Chinese people with a supply of cheap food.

A question arises as to whether the necessary research was done before the money and equipment were expended by the FRA. Did the responsible organizations know to just what extent the fisheries needed rehabilitation and where it was needed most? Definitely, preservation plants—ice storage and production plants, salting, canning, freezing and packing facilities—were necessary, but the equipment for these seems to have remained, so to speak, on ice. As for additional fishing facilities, what assistance, other than direct competition, has been given seems to have gone to those who needed it the least—large fishing companies, well capitalized and with official friends. The individual fisherman and the small entrepreneur can be aided best by cooperative artels operating out of well-equipped stations and with the planned assistance of motor units, as proposed by Mr. Merrick in a letter in the June 4 issue of the Review.

As for the fishermen's livelihood versus the people's cost of living, I think it is a little too much for FRA to take upon itself the entire burden of providing a cheap food for China's teeming millions, even if the resource could take such heavy cropping. Undoubtedly, the prices could have been reduced to some extent without endangering the profits of the Fishing Guild. However, the FRA was ill-advised to try dumping fish on the market without first studying the extent to which fish prices could be depressed and still render sufficiently reasonable profits, and particularly, just how much fish the market could absorb.

In view of the unplanned competition with the aim of lowering the price of fish as much as possible, the Fishing Guild was justified to some extent in obstructing the operations of FRA.

The Fishing Guild, however, failed to recognize its two best arguments: that fish should not bear the entire brunt of feeding the poorer classes and that such extensive fishing as FRA contemplated would seriously deplete the coastal waters. Instead, their argument was the purely selfish one of protecting their profits. They meticulously avoided a statement as to the extent to which their profits needed protection. They argued that prices were already too low and opposed any further price reduction whatever, even with violence, so that days' catch from FRA operations were left rotting on the wharves.

If the stranded personnel and equipment of FRA are gathered together eventually for use, first a survey should be made of China's fishing resources, her market demands, and the structure of the fishing business. From this research, a plan should be prepared for the con-

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servation and reconstruction of China's fishery resources, paying particular consideration to protecting spawning grounds (this could be done by prohibiting shallow-water fishing for a period of one to two months during the spawning season) and the fishing of Chinese waters by fishermen of other nations for the supply of Chinese markets in competition with Chinese fisheries. No objection, however, should be raised to fishing West Pacific waters by Japanese or other island fisheries for supply of their own markets, as long as they observe the program of conservation.

The plan should also provide for the development of the fishing business to encourage small entrepreneurs, protect them from business insecurity and to distribute profits equitably in order that fishing provide a number of satisfactory livelihoods; and for the development of the market with particular attention to the preservation and packing of fish for distribution in interior China and storage of fish during seasons of heavy yield when the market would be glutted to satisfy the market during seasons of light fishing operations. Attention should be paid to deep-freeze storage facilities and refrigerated transportation, as salt fish can become very monotonous. Possibly some of the surplus FRA motor craft can be converted to refrigerated ships to take advantage of the navigable Yangtze River and provide fresh frozen sea food to stations hundreds of miles into the interior of China.

In any case, China's fishing policy must be reviewed, as prices alone cannot maintain the livelihood of fishers, nor can fish prices be held within the reach of the poorest citizens if there are no fish.

FISH LOVER

Shanghai
June 13, 1949

Limericks

To The Editor:

I wish I could afford to send a year's subscription of your paper not only to all my friends and relatives in the States, but to every school and public library which does not now take it. The only thing I can do is to send a few copies of your latest Liberation Issue to some of them recommending them to subscribe.

To sit still and do nothing is hard for a Westerner, such as I still am, so during the last few weeks I tried to study and practise Lao-tze's philosophy of being rather than doing, and took to writing verse, some serious, some less so. Perhaps the following limericks will bring a smile to some too-serious face!

There was a reporter named Bligh,
Who lived through the siege of
Shanghai:

He peeped through a crack,
A bullet went "Whack!"
And yet, he ne'er batted an eye!

I know two young people who sigh,
"If we only had been in Shanghai!"
We'd know how it feels
To hear gunfire at meals,
And pick bullets right out of our pie!"

There was an old fellow named Brick,
Whose room overlooked Soochow Creek;
When firing began,
He turned round and ran.
Such cowardice just makes me sick!

There was an old codger called Drei,
Who drank through the siege of
Shanghai.

And when he got drunk,
He'd go pack his trunk,
And sing, "In the sweet by-and-by."

Yours for an ever increasing circulation,

GERALDINE SKINNER.

Shanghai
June 7, 1949

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 114 Shanghai, Saturday, June 18, 1949 No. 3

Same Old Pattern

IT is becoming all too clear that the administration in Washington seems unable to learn very much by experience. At least this appears to be true insofar as running the United States' foreign policy is concerned.

The history of American policy toward China since VJ Day needs no repeating here. It is evident to all but the blind that the United States has suffered a heavy blow to its world prestige because of its failure in China. Despite the advice of a great many sensible people, both in and out of the government, Washington chose to bow to the wishes of various special interest groups and to allow itself to be frightened out of its senses by the Communist bogey. The result is that the United States identified itself closely with one of the worst regimes on earth. Now that the Kuomintang, wracked with internal dissension and consuming much of its remaining energy in fulminating against all people and all things, is breathing out its last, the United States is faced with the biggest policy failure in its history.

What the administration's next move will be is not yet known. However, since there will not be a Kuomintang to support much longer, it might safely be presumed that opposition to the new regime may take on another form. It probably is too much to expect that the men who have designed policy in the past suddenly will wake up and realize a few of the facts of life and attempt to make a friendly and cooperative approach to the new regime.

It is more likely, we fear, that the administration will begin attempting to surround this country with potential enemies. At least that seems to be the basic plank of current American foreign policy in all areas where a communist or communist-led coalition government has come to power.

There already have been signs that this is the direction which American foreign policy in Asia is taking. Talk of establishing Japan as a stable economic unit and as a bastion of "democracy" in Asia has been increasing in recent months. President Truman has called for the

"development" of the world's backward areas, which would include much of colonial Asia.

While we can certainly appreciate a legitimate concern for America's security, we for a long time have been unable to understand how the administration could possibly believe that its foreign policy could achieve such an end. All over the world the administration has allied the American people with the worst possible gangs of cutthroats and robbers which could be found. We have stated this fact time and again and, to our sorrow, have found that our arguments all too often fell on deaf ears, particularly among the American community in Shanghai. We presume that by now events have convinced virtually all Americans remaining in China of the complete lack of realism which has accompanied official American thinking about this country.

With the China experience behind us, we should be able to view American policy toward other parts of the world with a little better perspective. In Greece, for example, the United States is supporting a monarchy in opposition to a communist-led force rebelling against the "legally constituted" government. This government, the Washington administration says, was elected and is therefore the "legal" regime.

We are sure that many of our foreign readers—and certainly all of our Chinese readers—will recall the elections held here a while back, which, interestingly enough, kept in power the government which supervised the elections. Shanghai-landers in particular may remember how special Kuomintang supervisors at the election booths wrote out the ballots for the 70 or 80 percent of the voters who were illiterate. They may also recall how trucks belonging to UNRRA's Chinese counterpart, the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, were used to haul the inmates of beggars' camps to the polls, where they were counted and shipped back to camp without even having to go to the trouble of getting out of the truck, let alone voting for themselves.

While the group of Americans who observed the elections in Greece saw nothing that blatant, it must be remembered that all effective opposition to the Greek Government was quashed in 1944 when the EAM uprising was put down with the aid of British troops and that, consequently, the Greek people had virtually no real choice at the polls.

The "legally constituted" government of Greece has issued several pronouncements promising that the "rebel-communist-bandits" will shortly be eliminated. Even the expressions used seem to strike a familiar sound. As we pointed out in a recent editorial, the Greek Government announced two years ago that the rebels were suffering greatly and then had only 20,000 fighting men left. However, at the end of last year, the government, while still predicting ultimate victory, howled loudly about the "foreign" aid going to the rebels. It also admitted that the rebel forces stood at 23,000 men, an increase of 3,000 despite casualties numbering 128,000 or a casualty rate of 640 percent! The more crushing

the government's blows, the bigger the guerrilla forces seem to grow.

So far the American taxpayers have seen approximately US\$1,000,000,000 of their money go for the support of Greek "democracy," while even the American officials advising the "legally constituted" government are complaining of the fat fortunes being banked abroad by some of the important Greek officials, who, incidentally, happen also to be in control of the banking, shipping, import, export, and other parts of the country's economic set up. It all sounds so familiar, although in China these people were called by another name—bureaucratic capitalists.

We read in the papers that the communist-led Greek guerrillas are terrorizing the countryside, raping the women, killing the children, and forcibly conscripting the able bodied men. Despite all this, they seem to be growing in strength and gradually occupying more and more territory. Meanwhile, the "legally constituted" government, although professing to love the people dearly, finds it necessary to execute more and more of its "loyal" subjects as they rapidly become less and less loyal.

Apparently having learned nothing in China and Greece, the Truman administration seems to be looking for new battlefields upon which the fight for "democracy" can be carried out. Press dispatches during the last month indicate that Uncle Sam is preparing to rush to the defense of the American way of life in Iran, a country described as being threatened by totalitarianism.

Iran, it develops, has a rebel problem. The rebels, allegedly influenced by the bad Russians living across the border, are attempting to destroy the "legally constituted" government of Iran.

At the risk of seeming a bit repetitious, we'll proceed with a few lines hitting the high spots of the story of "embattled democracy" in Iran. "The job which the Americans are called on to do is complicated. . . . The army is top heavy with deadwood composed of ranking officers whose ability is not high. . . . At the core of the Iranian military weakness is the ordinary soldier. Poorly paid—he gets about 34 cents American money a month—badly housed, and inadequately led, his morale is low. In battle he has been no match for the less civilized tribesmen (read communist-led rebels—Editor) of his own country." These quotes, taken from an *Associated Press* dispatch from Teheran, seem to indicate that the "democratic" government of Iran is having much the same troubles as its "democratic" contemporary in Greece and its former contemporary in China.

A later *AP* dispatch pointed out that the Americans were constantly being put in a bad light "because Iranians now identify the government with United States policy and thus the government's mistakes and failures automatically are linked with the United States." The dispatch further stated that the Russians apparently are



Brett in The Miami Herald

behaving most miserably and are not in the least impressed with the Iranian brand of democracy, even though it is supported by the United States. Through its agents and radio, the Russian Government "never ceases to emphasize that there is more, not less, corruption and inequality in the present American supported government."

THE basic trouble with America's foreign policy seems to be that the Truman administration, worried about an economic collapse at home, and scared silly by Russia's expanding world influence, is relying almost entirely upon a type of power politics in vogue a century ago. It has become so blinded by its fear of communism—a large part of which is entirely self-induced—that it is trying

to surround Russia and all other communist or communist-led countries with military bases. For the purpose of putting a good face upon this move, it is carelessly bandying about terms which it knows are dear to the average American heart. If there is a country on the border of Russia which has an anti-communist government, it is immediately called a democracy "threatened by totalitarianism" and thus becomes a fit subject for American loans, American arms, and American military advisers.

If this were the 19th Century the United States might succeed in this plan. However, this is an age in which the people are becoming increasingly "conscious," both economically and socially, as well as politically, and have ceased to be sheep blindly following a national leader. If a government is good, the people will support it, if it's bad they won't. In formulating its policy toward China, Washington overlooked the fact that the Chinese people were fed up with the Kuomintang and were willing to rebel in order to get rid of it. No amount of foreign support could have kept the Kuomintang on the backs of the Chinese people.

In Greece the United States has been engaged in a two-year attempt to keep an equally rotten regime in office by supplying money, materials, and advice. Now it appears that the same old story is to be played out in Iran.

It seems incredible that the men in Washington who run American foreign policy could fail to understand that a regime which is basically hated by its own people is a worse than useless tool. If a people dislike their government, they must have reasons. History shows that so long as regimes give good administration and are attentive to the legitimate wishes and needs of the people they stay in office. When they begin to forget about the people and concern themselves only with the welfare of the ruling clique, they begin to lose their popularity. Invariably, the regimes react with repression, which widens the gulf. Eventually the day arrives when the ruling group, rent with internal bickering over the spoils, becomes so weakened that the people revolt and

throw it out. That is a simple lesson of history which has nothing to do with communism and should be understood in Washington. After all, the United States itself has had some experience with resistance to tyranny through rebellion.

The fact that many of the present revolutions throughout the world are people's revolts in more than name alone makes them even more difficult to put down. One may say what one likes about communism, but there is no doubt but what the vast majority of the people almost invariably support communist-led regimes whole-heartedly. Some may disagree with us, but we believe that anyone who has witnessed the events of the past three years in this country cannot fail to see the parallel elsewhere.

Unless American foreign policy undergoes a drastic change, the Washington administration is certain to be embarrassed by a whole series of "Chinas" and the American people are going to wake up one morning to discover that, far from being the world's richest and most fortunate, they will be among the poorest and the hardest working because a large part of the world will be ranged against the United States and every man's effort will be required to feed the military colossus which will then be governing the country.

Tragedy Of Taiwan

THE island of Taiwan, according to reports current for the past few months, is rapidly being turned into a bastion for a final stand by the dying KMT regime. Although most people in China, especially those in Shanghai, who have recently seen a typical last-ditch stand of the Kuomintang, understand that the very ills which beset the old regime will prevent it from making a successful defense of the island, the Taiwanese may be in for a bad time before it is all over.

In the days when China's eyes were concentrated upon her northwestern frontiers, Taiwan was of little importance, being the home of only a small number of fishermen and farmers. However, as the first ships from the West began reaching China's coasts and as the coastal frontier became increasingly important, the significance of the island's position was realized. At various times it was the object of struggle between different foreign powers, such as the Dutch and the Spanish.

During the declining days of the Ming Dynasty, large numbers of Chinese migrated there and, finally, the man known to foreigners as Koxinga drove out the Dutch and established an independent kingdom which, for a short time, also included part of the Fukien coast. In due course the island came under the control of the Manchu authorities, who rather shortly lost it to Japan.

It was during Japan's 50-year rule that the island's potentials were developed. Efficient administration was employed and production increased almost yearly. It is hardly necessary to point out, though, that the people of Taiwan were scarcely benefited by this development of the island's wealth, since Japan established a slave economy producing a yearly profit which was ship-

ped back to the Japanese home islands.

Following Japan's defeat in the Pacific War, control of Taiwan passed to Kuomintang China. The stories of corruption, murder, looting, and criminal negligence of the island's economy are legion and do not need repetition here.

While it would seem that the Taiwanese have suffered enough under their different masters, the end, while in sight, has not yet arrived. From present indications, there is almost certain to be a period of increased suffering before the island is once again joined properly to the China mainland.

For several months the Kuomintang has been preparing a last-ditch stronghold on Taiwan, counting upon the approximately 100 miles of ocean between it and the China coast to protect its dying regime for a while longer. Although it is obvious that this water barrier will present certain difficulties, it is also obvious that the People's Liberation forces will, sooner or later, make the crossing.

Beginning on May 20, the Kuomintang Government on the island, headed by General Chen Cheng, imposed martial law upon the grounds that this was a necessary precautionary step in preparation for the forthcoming "bandit suppression campaign" to rid China of communism. While such a statement is so ridiculous as to be laughable, it is a very serious matter for the approximately 7,000,000 Taiwanese. They have been living under a police rule as bad as that imposed by the Japanese ever since VJ Day. Now, the Kuomintang has set up its brand

Bitter Tea



This cartoon symbolizes the imminent departure of Chiang Kai-shek from the China scene by portraying him sitting disconsolately amidst his bags and baggage drinking what the cartoonist calls "bitter tea." It is reprinted from the Washington Post.

of martial law and it is not difficult to imagine how much worse conditions are likely to become.

According to press dispatches, the "emergency" rules provide the death penalty for a variety of "offenses" including such things as spreading rumors. "Rumors," one may presume, will include reports of Kuomintang defeats on the mainland. Apparently having learned nothing from the experience of Chiang Ching-kuo in Shanghai, the martial law also instructs "peddlers and shops" that it is illegal to raise prices. However, as usual nothing is said about the activities of the bureaucratic capitalists who have now settled on the island since most other parts of China are closed to them.

All ports, except three major ones under military control, have been closed. This will result in great losses to the fishermen and small junk operators who normally engage in coastal operations along the island and with the mainland. However, this will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the military in that it will cause a rushing business at the open ports and thus facilitate their usual practice of squeezing legitimate trade for all it is worth.

Also prohibited are mass gatherings, public meetings, labor and student strikes, and processions. The purpose of these provisions is obvious to most people living on the mainland where such regulations have so recently been in force. As usual it is not surprising to note that, alongside such restrictive rules, are statements about how the "people" are to be mobilized in support of the regime.

The death penalty, it is said, will be meted out to those caught doing such things as spreading rumors; public rioting; market racketeering; robbing or pillaging of property; labor and business strikes with the purpose of disturbing peace and order; instigating student strikes or other persons to commit crimes; sabotaging communications and stealing of communications supplies; damaging of public utilities such as water, electricity, coal, or gas supplies; incendiarism and destruction of water dams causing public danger; possession of arms or explosions without permission.

Judging from the way things happened in Shanghai, the people most likely to violate these rules will be the very ones now enforcing them. Certainly the robbing, looting, market racketeering, sabotaging of communications, stealing of communications equipment, damaging of utilities, and incendiarism around Shanghai were all done by the Nationalists themselves before they ran away.

One can only feel extremely sorry for the natives of Taiwan and hope that the day of liberation be not too far off. If any of China's various groups of people deserve good government, it is the Taiwanese, who for so many years were subjected to harsh foreign rule and who for the past four years have been considered as second class citizens whose treatment by the mainland government was in virtually all respects much worse than that experienced under Japanese rule.

25 Years Ago in *The China Weekly Review*

June 14, 1924.

Tsingtao's Potentialities

Tsingtao's importance as a commercial port is based upon two chief factors: It is the gateway to Shantung province with a population of more than 30,000,000 and with vast mineral resources, chiefly coal, which are only beginning to be developed. Second, it is an open port free from tide interference or river silting which troubles most of China's other ports such as Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin. Potentially, the place is of tremendous importance, for with the westward extension of the railway now running from the Kiaochow Bay area to Tsinanfu, the capital of the province located on the North and South Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the city in time may compete seriously with Shanghai as the gateway to the commercial and industrial development of Central Asia.

* * *

Sino-Soviet Relations

The public was stirred when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced last Saturday that the preliminary agreements between China and Russia had been signed and full recognition had been accorded the Soviet government. Final agreement was reached on Thursday and was submitted to the Cabinet for approval Friday. The President then authorized the signing. Perfect secrecy was kept throughout the negotiations which startled the public. The formal Sino-Russian conference which will settle all Sino-Russian questions in detail will commence in a month, according to reports.

Following the recognition of the Soviet government by China, Russian paper roubles, depressed for many a month of hard times, took a spectacular rise in Peking last Sunday. Thousand-rouble notes which in lots of 10,000 roubles have been quoted at \$25, went up to \$53 in the course of a morning. Five-hundred rouble notes in lots of 10,000 roubles went from \$38 to \$60.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

June 17, 1939.

Underground Against Hitler

Reports from Prague last week and this week show that Germany is not having too happy a time with her new "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia. On June 7, a German police orderly was murdered in Kladno and this was followed by drastic measures against the whole population, instituted by the Reich "Protector", Baron Konstantin Von Neurath. All public meetings were prohibited and all cinemas, theaters and other amusement places ordered closed. Schools were shut down. Windows and doors leading on to streets were ordered closed between the hours of 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., with a warning that shots would be fired into any found open.

* * *

Textile Industry Crippled

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, China has lost 70 percent of her textile investment, including 1,800,000 spindles, and 18,000 looms, entailing a financial loss of \$100,000,000, according to *New Economics*, a fortnightly journal published in Chungking.

On the other hand, it is stated, despite this terrific blow, the Chinese cotton industry is gradually recovering, and China still retains roughly 40 percent of her pre-war cotton industry.

More than 60 Chinese cotton mills, the journal declares, have either been destroyed or have been seized by the Japanese; or have been mortgaged and sold to third parties. Ten mills have been totally destroyed, 12 badly damaged, 21 slightly damaged, and five, four of which are located in the war areas, have been seized by the Japanese, so that their fate is unknown. Eight have been either sold or mortgaged to foreign firms.

LAND REFORM IN NORTH CHINA

Yu Wah

ALTHOUGH the machinery for land reform in the Peiping-Tientsin area could not be set in motion until this spring, a land reform program has been in effect in the vast stretches of North China since 1945. Land has been redistributed to the farmers, and by April of this year the following measures were being taken: 1) Loans in kind to individual farmers—largely seeds, tools and fertilizer; 2) reconstruction of irrigation canals and drilling of artesian wells; and 3) establishment of supply-distribution cooperatives. Loans were for the most part interest free on the basis of the price of millet. A barter exchange system was widely used between the government units and the individual farmers.

While the bulk of the loans were largely for cotton farmers, the subject of cotton will be discussed later in this article. The remainder of the loans were extended to farmers in areas where there had been natural losses or war devastation. The farmers of Kaoheng, Chaohsien, Lwancheng and many other districts in Hopeh obtained corn seeds, farm tools and fertilizer worth millions of Jen Min Piao. The loans were to be returned in kind after the fall harvest.

Handicraft Encouraged

In places where farming was impossible because of floods, farmers received loans for the setting up of native handicraft businesses. In Wenhshien, Honan province, the government consulted the farmers in each village to decide what kind of native handicraft should be adopted. One village whose population was made up predominantly of women decided to make straw hats. These hats were bought by the government, which paid about 200 catties of millet for 30 hats.

In the war devastated areas loans were used for the purchase of draught animals which were resold to farmers at cost price. The government bartered home-spun cotton yarn and cloth for draught animals and resold them to the farmers under various arrangements. The most common form, used in Yutze, Hinghsien, Linhsien and Lishih, all in Shansi province, was for farmers to unite in groups of five or six persons to purchase a head of cattle. Payment was made in farm products or in materials that would be useful to an industrial plant, such as jute products, waste paper and metal scrap. Sometimes private merchants were called in to promote the barter exchange at a fixed profit.

Stock breeding stations were also set up. In the coastal region around the Gulf of Chibli, about 150 such stations were scattered through the rural districts. Farmers could bring

their livestock to these stations to be serviced, and at regular intervals teams of animals from the stations were sent to market places and fairs where farmers' livestock were gathered.

The irrigation projects included the building of new irrigation canals and the dredging of old ones. Farm lands thus reclaimed are to turn over 35 percent of their yield to cover the cost of the reclamation project. The reclamation work has been the result of the combined efforts of engineers and the farmers. First a survey was made, in which the farmers decided what canals should be built or dredged. Then a portion of the farming populace was mobilized to complete the work under the direction of the engineers.

The establishment of cooperatives was designed to assist the government trading companies buy surplus foodstuffs and handicraft products from the farmers and sell them capital goods and daily necessities in return. Transactions are done on the basis of barter exchange, with currency used only as a basis of computation. This measure put the farmers' individual economy under the protection of the state economy and avoided exploitation by merchants. There are two types of cooperatives—supply-distribution cooperatives for the farmers and handicraftsmen and consumers' cooperatives for the city dwellers.

Cooperatives

Under contract, the government trading company sells salt, cloth and farm tools to the cooperatives on credit and receives farm products in return. A five to 10 percent profit is given each cooperative. The cooperatives usually set up a storehouse in each village and send a wagon around to collect foodstuffs from the farmers who lack transportation facilities, and deliver merchandise to them. Thus the transportation problem is solved and farmers are encouraged to trade with the cooperative.

When the cooperatives were first set up under government sponsorship, the farmers adopted a wait and see attitude. The reason for this was that during the Japanese and KMT occupations, farmers had been forced to become shareholders in similar cooperative organizations and their investments merely went into the pockets of the organizers. Because of this, the confidence of the farmers was a prerequisite for the growth of cooperatives, and they were at first government-financed. Only at a later stage was the farmers' capital enlisted to put the cooperatives on a self-supporting basis.

An illustration may be found in the cooperative set up last November in Tungyeh, Hopeh, shortly after the liberation. It had a capital of JMP300,000 and was supplied by

the government trading company with salt, baking soda, kerosene oil and cotton goods at prices three to five percent below wholesale. Later, flour and millet were added to the commodity list in view of the shortage of foodstuffs in that locality due to last year's crop failure. Before the cooperative opened for business an advertising campaign was launched to inform the farmers that low-cost supplies were being offered for sale. Some time elapsed before enough confidence was built up to enable the cooperative to solicit farmer shareholders and to restrict the customers to shareholders only.

Payment In Kind

Each customer was entitled to buy two catties of salt, half a catty of kerosene oil, three boxes of matches, a pair of stockings and a towel every month. Payment was made in kind. The cooperative was staffed with a manager, a vice-manager, an accountant, two salesmen and a government representative. Except for the government representative, the staff was paid 150, 130 and 110 catties of millet per month. Each share was fixed at JMP50 (five catties of millet) which could be paid or withdrawn either in money or in kind. First each household was entitled to one share, but later this was changed to a per capita basis, because the head of the household was a male who often did not know how to buy for his womenfolk, and furthermore the women proved to be better customers.

At a meeting in April, representatives of the cooperatives from various districts met to draft a plan for a barter exchange system between the cooperatives and the head office and among the cooperatives themselves. The plan provided that each cooperative is empowered to buy and sell foodstuffs, raw materials and finished products for other cooperatives. It also stipulated that barter exchange between member cooperatives is to be carried on extensively. A cooperative may buy a farmer's wheat crop in one batch at harvest time but pay for it in installments in the form of farm tools over a certain length of time. Or a farmer may sell the cooperative farm products and industrial raw materials in several batches but receive at a fixed date goods equal in value to the entire amount he is selling. The seller may receive the value of his goods in money in one lump sum or in installments subject to the changing market situation at the time of payment.

The lack of such unified action earlier had resulted in a stagnant business situation for a number of cooperatives. A cooperative in Tientsin, for example, had a large amount of unsaleable textiles and other manufactured goods but was

seriously short of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials, whereas a cooperative in eastern Hopeh could not dispose of its corn crop, cotton, wool clip and other raw materials because it did not know that a market for such goods could be found in Tientsin.

In addition to the supply-distribution cooperatives, farmers' service stations are being organized. The first of these was set up in Shih-chiachuang, Hopeh. The purpose is to provide accommodations for farmers who come from the adjacent districts to sell their products in the open market. The station at Shih-chiachuang, maintained by a staff of 10, has the combined function of a stable and an inn with an accommodation capacity of 100 persons. The farmers can stay there while they engage in the business activities, and the price is much lower than that of a commercial inn.

The station also took on, but later discarded, an additional duty as non-profit broker between the farmers and government buyers. It was found, however, that the goods the farmers turned in, mostly small amounts of corn and home-spun cloth, could not be disposed of easily and in the long run would drain the station's financial resources. The solution was to introduce the farmers to the cooperatives and to confine the activities of the station to providing accommodations for the farmers.

Arbiter For Farmers

In view of the fact that most of the farmers who came to town for business transactions still did business in the open market and often were cheated by merchants' in weight and linear measurements, the station also acted as arbiter in measurements. It was also planned to establish a direct link between the farmers and government cooperatives for the sale of farm tools and other manufactured goods.

An agricultural tax was promulgated in May which required the farmer to pay a uniform yearly tax of 25 catties of millet or its equivalent in wheat per taxable mow of land. A farmer's share of land was defined as a "*piao chun mow*" (standard mow), yielding one picul of millet or its equivalent per mow per year. A portion of this *piao chun mow* equivalent to the farmer's operating costs, including labor and depreciation of draught animals, was to be exempt from taxation. The amount of untaxable land was to be increased proportionately according to 1) the number of dependents who live on the farm and 2) the number of persons in the family who are non-salaried workers in the government or in the armed forces, irrespective of whether they are living or dead.

Other provisos in the tax bill were: 1) For every head of cattle or donkey the farmer owns, he is entitled to a tax deduction of 40 catties of millet, and for each horse or mule, 70 catties of millet. 2) Lands newly re-

claimed or exhausted through intensive farming were exempt from taxation for a period of from two to three years. 3) In areas of crop failure due to drought, inundation, insect pests or other natural causes, taxes may be reduced or suspended. 4) Where land is mortgaged or rented, the holder of the mortgage and the landlord pay the tax.

Under the marriage laws promulgated in the various liberated areas, the only legal form of marriage is monogamy, and marriage by contract between families without reference to the persons concerned, early marriage, child betrothal and slave-trade in women is prohibited. In the Shansi-Hopeh-Shantung-Honan border areas the betrothal age requirement was 17 for males and 15 for females, with marriage permitted after one year's time. In the Shansi-Chahar-Hopeh border areas, however, the marriage age requirement was 20 for males and 18 for females. Engagements and marriages were given legal status after the couples registered with and received a license from the *Chu Cheng Fu* (local government).

Literacy Campaign

Side by side with the land reform program was the launching of a literacy campaign. One or two political workers were sent to each village to start a *Lung Hui* (farmers' organization). Directed by the political workers, the *Lung Hui* members would start educating themselves in their leisure time. There were no formal classes, and the reading materials were largely government notices and scrolls hanging on the household doorposts. The ground was used as blackboard and stalks as pens. Gradually the core of educated farmers was expanded to include almost all the young people in the village. Sometimes older persons were attracted, but their age prevented them from making much progress. The literacy classes were also extended to women, particularly the wives and sisters of *Lung Hui* members. In time, they learned to write their names and could do simple accounting on the farms.

Until this time, many farmers had had no use for real names, and some, in fact, had none, but were called by nicknames ranging from the names of things or animals to anything resembling their physical appearance. A survey made in Ku-yang, Yih-sien, and Tinghsien (Hopeh) before and after liberation showed how the land reform and its accompanying campaigns brought about changes in the naming of the farmers. From birth until well up to 40 years old, many farmers were called such names as Ku Kua (small yellow gourd), Tan Tao (charcoal head), Chou Tan (ugly egg) and Sze Kao (fourth dog). Sometimes farmers prized their meager possessions so much that they named their sons after them. One farmer called his four sons after various appendages of a wagon—Ma Tze (horse), Lu Tze (donkey), Che Tze (wagon), and

Tao Tze (harness). Some farmers did not have even a nickname and were called Mo Ming Erh (no name).

The farm women were in a similar position. An unmarried girl was called Sha Ni Erh (stupid slave girl). A married woman was called so and so's Chia Li (wife) or Hsi Fu (daughter-in-law). When a child was born, the mother became Ku Kua Ta Nai Nai or Ku Kua Ta Niang Niang (Ku Kua's mother). This changing of names often managed to obscure what the woman's real name had been, and many farmers could not tell an outsider their mother's name.

Generation after generation, the farmers, being illiterate and oppressed, had virtually lost all reason for having names. As a direct result of the land redistribution on a per capita basis, all this was changed. The social status of women, who could also own land, was raised to the same footing as men. And as each person had to enter his or her name on the land certificate to signify possession of the land, the renaming of adults was necessary. Also, the numerous conferences and elections in the villages necessitated having real names instead of nicknames. As more and more farmers learned at least how to write their names, the naming of their children presented no difficulty. Some of the more progressive farmers even began to give their children names signaling the new era. A farmer's son born at the time of Japan's surrender was named Sheng Li (victory), and another farmer who was able to get married after liberation named his first born daughter Kuang Ming (brightness). Others with children born at the time of the land redistribution named them Ping Fen or Fen Ti (share the land), or Kan Tao (catch up).

Shift To Cotton

One of the most significant parts of the land program has been the shift in emphasis from foodstuffs to cotton growing. For the current year of 1949, North China has set its goal of agricultural production for the three principal crops at 7,500,000 piculs of foodstuffs, 130,000,000 catties of cotton, and a sizeable oil bearing crop. In promoting the cotton growing program, considerable government effort has been expended in Shihchiachuang, Langfang and other cotton producing areas.

The first step was to convince the farmers that growing cotton would be profitable. During the Japanese and Nationalist occupations, cotton growing had been an unprofitable business, since farmers who grew cotton were cut off from outside markets. Furthermore, the authorities' control over cotton sales further contributed to the farmers' unwillingness to enlarge the shrinking cotton acreage. In addition, farmers were discouraged in the growing of cotton because of the dangers of

drought, torrential rains and insect pests. When the government asked the farmers to change over from the growing of foodstuffs to cotton, therefore, the following pledges were made: 1) Cotton would be evaluated at the rate of one catty of raw cotton to eight catties of grain; 2) loans would be given for the purchase of farm tools and insecticides and instruction on improved farming methods would be made available; 3) improved strains of cotton seeds would be distributed and demonstration and breeding farms and cotton gins would be established.

The reason for the shift in emphasis to cotton growing in North China is easy to understand. The liberation of Peiping and Tientsin in January put more than 400,000 spindles and 10,000 power looms capable of turning out 160,000,000 linear yards of cotton textiles at the disposal of the government. With cotton imports from foreign countries largely cut off, the textile industry has to rely on the domestic supply of raw cotton. Also, as the industry gradually resumes its prewar produc-

tion level, handicraft weaving, which was encouraged during the war, will be forced to give way to machine-made cotton. This will mean unemployment for thousands of handicraftsmen. To solve both problems, it was necessary for cotton farmers to be encouraged to expand the cultivation of raw cotton and for handicraftsmen to be persuaded to turn from weaving to cotton growing or other productive work.

To that end, the government adopted a policy of setting the price of homespun cloth and yarn below that of other agricultural produce, especially raw cotton. In two or three years' time, it is expected that manufactured cloth and yarn will take over the market from the inferior homespun products.

It may be recalled that China, as the world's third largest cotton producer, still had to import 5,600,000 piculs of raw cotton in 1931 over and above her own output of 7,050,000 piculs. Since then, China has produced less and less cotton during the successive Japanese and Nationalist oc-

cupations. During the early years of the war, the liberated areas were cut up into isolated pockets by the enemy and had to encourage handicraft weaving to supply both civilian and military needs. As a result, the hand weaving industry had grown to one of considerable size. Now, a reversal in policy has become necessary.

The government has set aside 42,000 acres for the cultivation of an improved strain of cotton imported from the U.S. This is expected to supplement and eventually replace the native cotton throughout North China. Cotton crop improvement centers have been set up in a number of places, including Peiping, Tientsin, Paoting, Shihchiachuang and Langfang, where demonstration and breeding farms also have been established. At these centers farmers can exchange native strains of cotton for the improved strain and receive instructions for its cultivation. Farmers using the improved strain of cotton are also given special loans for the purchase of farm tools and fertilizers.

New Books Published In China, 1946-48

Kung Min-chung

IT is not easy to present a statistical picture of Chinese literature, since traditionally we do not take life as seriously as Westerners and therefore have few statistics. However, since the beginning of 1946 the writer, together with some colleagues, has attempted to keep a record of the new books issued in this country. It was hardly imagined at the outset that it would be so difficult, in a metropolis like Shanghai, to acquire daily newspapers and periodicals from various parts of the country for reference, and we could get absolutely no help from our government publications. The results, therefore, make no claim of being absolutely complete, but they should constitute a reliable guide.

No one would claim, either, that the boundless scope of knowledge can possibly be mechanically put into limited classifications. But for the sake of convenience, both for reader and compiler, I have followed the Dewey Decimal system of classification. Unfortunately, China has no Cumulative Book Index, such as that issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, at its disposal.

The 3,913 books here classified were nearly all written in Chinese. Only a limited number appeared in foreign languages. The writer has a complete collection of cards for the 3,913 books indicating: 1) Author, translator or editor; 2) book title; 3) publisher; 4) date; and 5) price at the time of publication. Therefore, it is possible for readers to ask for such details by writing to the author of this article at House 20, Lane 117, Ho Fei Lu, Shanghai (25), China. However, as there is no in-

dex for individual authors or compilers, the writer can answer questions only along a certain line, such as how many books have been written and who the authors are. It is also beyond his ability to indicate how many copies of these books have been circulated.

Following are comments concerning the various classifications:

In the Class 000 General Works category, we do not have a set of books like the Encyclopedia Britannica. The only comparable work published after the end of the war was a dictionary in two volumes com-

STATISTICS

Classification	Year		Number of Titles	
	1946	1947	1948	
000 General works, Almanac, etc.	—	3	1	
020 Chinese classics	8	6	4	
030 Encyclopedias & Dictionaries	7	1	2	
040 Collected essays & Polygraphy	6	13	7	
070 Journalism	2	6	2	
090 Library economy	5	10	—	
100 Philosophy in general	28	39	16	
110 Western philosophy	19	8	3	
120 Chinese philosophy	—	—	1	
130 & 140 Metaphysics & Philosophical systems ..	10	11	16	
150 Psychology	—	9	9	
160 Logic	16	6	3	
170 Ethics: theoretical & applied	2	7	—	
190 Religion	44	18	19	
200 Education—Theory & History	1	5	8	
210 Administration, etc.	—	—	—	
220 School administration & Discipline	92	64	59	
230 Curriculum	16	22	16	
240 Method of instruction & study	3	15	2	
250 Qualification	7	—	—	
260 Elementary education	11	6	4	
270 Secondary education	—	23	3	
280 College & University	—	2	—	
290 Special & Physical education	11	13	11	
	7	8	6	
	—	2	—	
	32	27	18	
	87	118	60	

(Table continued on page 56)

(Continued from page 55)

300 Social science			
310 Social philosophy, isms, problems, etc.	36	18	8
320 Political science — Form of state, Suffrage, Colonies & migration, Foreign relations, Legislation, Political parties, etc.	56	28	14
330 Economics—Capital, Land, Cooperation, Foreign trade, Production, Consumption, etc.	54	43	32
340 Law—Philosophy, Theory, Compendis, Constitutional, Criminal, Civil, International, Commercial, Military, Roman, etc.	83	67	26
350 Administration—Central, Provincial, Local government, Internal affairs, Police measures, Subjects of administrative action, etc.	35	30	24
370 Finance—Theory, Money, Credit, Bank, Banking, Investment, Taxation, Customs, Loans, etc.	30	33	9
380 Military science	18	20	5
390 Sociology—Social survey, Labor, Population, Statistics, Women's position, Marriage, Etiquette, Chinese rites, etc.	31	27	7
	343	266	125
400 Fine arts — Architecture Sculpture, Painting, Chinese handwriting, Engraving, Decoration, Photography, Music, Amusements, etc.	38	52	43
500 Natural science — Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Archeology, Paleontology, Biology, Botany, Zoology, etc.	64	88	96
600 Applied science in general	—	2	1
610 Medicine	28	72	38
620 Engineering	25	34	25
630 Agriculture	24	34	29
640 Chemical technology	4	9	10
650 Communications	16	12	10
660 Business administration & Practice	41	30	25
670 Manufacture and Textiles, etc.	7	11	9
680 Domestic economy	—	5	3
	145	209	150
700 Philology—Chinese, English, Russian, and Esperanto, Grammar and Rhetoric, etc. ...	55	120	45
800 Literature — Poetry, Lyrics, Essays, Fiction, Drama, Oratory, Humor, Quotations, Translations, History of literature, etc.	422	371	166
900 History and Geography in general, of civilization, Biography, Family lineage, Genealogy, Topography, Travels, Historical memoirs, etc.	188	242	122
Total	1,462	1,569	882

piled by six learned men over a period of two and one-half years. The terminology in this work is up to date and for the general public. —In Class 100, pertaining to philosophical works, we found no outstanding books of importance to the philosophical world, nor any important works translated from foreign languages. It will be noted that there are more books listed under "Ethics" than any other topic. These books for the most part dealt with practical questions, such as rules for youngsters, marriage problems, businessmen's morality, etc., rather than theory.

Class 200, Education: While we need a new educational system for the coming generation, we have few books dealing seriously with this subject, although many specialists have written about curriculum and methods of instruction. There are also not many books concerning special education and the proper study of physical education. In the latter category, there are some books giving the rules for a number of ball games.

Class 300, Social Science: Next to pure literature, the number of books in this class is the largest, partly because of the wide scope of subjects embraced. I recall that in the United States, according to the *American Publishers' Weekly*, more than 300 books on economics alone were published in 1946. With a view to the political, economic, financial and administrative needs of China,

we should have many more works along these lines written both for specialists and for the general public. At this particular time books dealing with production and consumption would be of enormous interest. Likewise, if someone proposed new laws controlling officials who engage in graft and corruption and made a study of the causes of these practices, the book would probably become famous. The same would apply to a book about inflation, its causes and cure. Perhaps the writer has expected too much, as these problems are not easy to deal with, but it is a fact that not enough books exist along these lines.

Class 400, Fine Arts: There is a keen need for new buildings in China, as in many other countries, but there are no books at all about modern architecture. And in the fields of sculpture, painting, music, etc., we have not until now had anyone who is equal to Schubert, Mozart, Picasso or Rodin.

Class 500, Natural Science: Although we do not have any scientists as prominent as Curie, the steadily progressing number of books every year in this field shows that science in China is going ahead hopefully, especially in chemistry, physics and mathematics.

Class 600, Applied Sciences: Books in this field also are numerous, and new works of value in medicine, engineering and agriculture are plentiful and encouraging.

Class 700, Philology: Books about language are put out for practical use and for the purpose of study.

Class 800, Literature: The number of books in this category is always large for every country. While we have a number of men of letters, we have not in this period produced a writer of world fame such as Shaw, O'Neil or Chekov. Translations from famous authors, however, are abundant. There are also few poets who have produced tasteful poems in the new form.

Class 900, History and Geography: History in general can never attract many readers or writers. Nevertheless, we have translations of the memoirs of Winston Churchill and others, and a number of biographies. In the study of eugenics, works about family lineage and genealogy have been of some value. A book dealing with the eight years war with Japan is still forthcoming. Books dealing with geography must be reserved for future improvement.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION WITH RATIO

Year		1946		1947		1948		3 years'
Classification		Subjects		Subjects		Subjects		Total
000 General Works ..		28	2%	39	2.5%	16	1.8%	83
100 Philosophy		92	6%	64	4.1%	56	6.9%	215
200 Education		87	5%	118	7.5%	60	6.9%	265
300 Social Science ...		343	23%	266	17%	125	14.2%	734
400 Fine Arts		38	3%	52	3.3%	43	4.9%	133
500 Natural Science ..		64	4%	88	5.5%	96	10.8%	248
600 Applied Science ..		145	10%	209	13.3%	150	17.6%	504
700 Philology		55	4%	120	7.7%	45	5%	220
800 Literature		422	29%	371	23.7%	166	18.7%	959
900 History & Geography		188	14%	242	15.4%	122	14%	552
Total		1,462	100%	1,569	100%	882	100%	3,913

*Twilight Of Vice***XVI.—Floating Dens**

Pao Yue

AMONG the innumerable evils inflicted on China by opium during the past hundred odd years, not the least was the popular notion that China was the only country in the world where opium consumption was so widespread that almost one out of every ten Chinese was an incurable opium smoker. It was also generally believed that the Chinese as a race had been extremely susceptible to opium smoking and that it would be utterly impossible to do anything against that evil habit because of the violent opposition and resistance of the Chinese people themselves to any well meant attempts to put an end to that shameful and morbid indulgence.

Even some of the missionaries who had insufficient knowledge and experience regarding opium smoking in general and the peculiar conditions prevailing in this country in particular sometimes had voiced their pained desperation at their failure to achieve any positive results in their attempts either to cure the opium habit of some of their Chinese converts or to influence them at least somehow to decrease their awful habit. Anything done seemed of no avail, and many came to regard the opium smoking habit among Chinese as an almost hopeless addiction. Both these conceptions are wrong; they occurred because of the ignorance of those unfamiliar with many different facts pertaining to these highly complex matters.

FIRST, it is necessary to correct an erroneous idea, that China alone was the country wherein opium smoking had been so largely indulged. Apart from China, the smoking of that drug had been and still is widely practiced in India, Siam, Indonesia, Malaya and Indo-China. In India, where one of the best known and highest quality types of opium is produced, its consumption is very extensive, although the method of smoking is very peculiar and different from that common in China. (Instead of a pipe, the Indians use a special "burner" with multiple hard or elastic hoses, which permit several persons to inhale the vapours of the burning drug at the same time.) Neither the "aptitude" nor "susceptibility" for opium smoking was limited to the Chinese people alone in the above-mentioned countries, where the percentage of Chinese population is rather high and where, therefore, the smoking by the natives has been wrongfully attributed to the influence of the former.

Besides the people of the countries named above, opium was also smoked by Formosans, Mongolians and Koreans, but in this instance it was due directly to the encouragement (and often even pressure) upon these peoples by the Japanese. It is true that, mindful of the value of cheap labor (and the opium-smokers are usually useless as workers, or if they can work at all their labor could not be cheap, as in addition to the usual living expenses they need the money to pay for their opium, which is absolutely indispensable to enable them to work), the Japanese had practically suppressed opium smoking in Formosa and Korea; but they could not permit themselves to lose the fat revenue derived from poppy growing. Thus, although smoking was prohibited, the poppy culture and the manufacture of opium was continued, in Formosa for export to China (of the well known "mild" brand called "Hung-Tu" or "Red Soil"), and in Korea for the manufacture of such derivatives as morphine and heroin. As the consequence of this Japanese policy, many Koreans who had formerly indulged in opium smoking became addicted to the incomparably worse drugs, i.e. morphine and heroin, which became plentiful, comparatively cheap, and easily obtainable.

THE Inner Mongolians were encouraged by the Japanese both to produce and export their own "strong" variety of opium and import the "higher qualities" of the drug from North China.

So far, we have mentioned the Far Eastern and East Asiatic Countries but the use of opium is not confined even to these. Egypt, the original producer of opium, has been for more than a century afflicted with

very wide consumption of opium as well as its derivatives, morphine and heroin, the latter to an extent that has created almost a national problem. In addition, opium is both produced and used in Afghanistan, Turkey and Persia. In the last named country, which produces opium reputedly of the best quality in the world, the people commonly indulge in the chewing of hashish to an extraordinary extent and proportion. Thus it can be seen that opium smoking was by no means a monopoly of the Chinese people, nor were its production and consumption confined to China alone.

HOWEVER, the Chinese people have had a hard time ridding themselves of the curse. The Japanese occupation was the greatest single factor in reviving the universal consumption of the drug to an unprecedented degree. The Kuomintang Government, which officially conducted an anti-opium campaign, never entirely succeeded in its complete suppression because of hypocrisy and greed among its corrupt officials, while the Japanese, to circumvent the opium prohibition enforced throughout China (including the former International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai), used their ships, particularly those of D.K.K., as floating dens where the Chinese could smoke opium either during their travels between the China coastal ports, or aboard the ships in the ports and harbors, without the fear of police raids or interference and under the protection of extraterritoriality of those vessels flying the flag of the Rising Sun.

Moreover, to attract more clientele, the Japanese ships in Chinese harbors (including Shanghai) provided for the amusement of Chinese patrons not only opium, but also roulette wheels, dice and other popular (and prohibited ashore) Chinese "hazardous games," as well as girls of none-too-high virtue, in order to complete the process of deliberate poisoning and eventual pauperizing of their countless seduced and deceived victims.

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The Manuscript Of Ho Wen-lung

A short story by Hsih To (師陀)

Translated by Tu An (屠岸)

"OH, eagle impaired, you rest yourself on the top of a hill, fatigued and weary, with the boundless level sands of fire lying all around you, with magpies biting you and mice attacking you, and everything laughing at you. But you were born a wild thing: you stare at the horizon resolutely and withstand the biting, attacking and laughing...." Ho Wen-lung wrote these words in a newly bound writing book one night when all the others of his family were asleep.

Ho Wen-lung, a slender, pale-faced, grave and deep-browed youth, was the primary school teacher in Orchard City. Some said that when he was a student he had great ambitions, like most youths of his age. But before long, as the proverb says, "God permits those to succeed only through pain and distress," and Ho Wen-lung began to suffer like most Chinese people. He had to accept the position of a primary school teacher, and when he realized that he could excel in nothing else, he centered all his hopes on the kind of enterprise that needed no investment of capital and was free from the risk of bankruptcy. In other words, he decided to become an author.

THIS was the first day on which he began his enterprise. He sat at the table by a little window with an oil lamp before him, the light illuminating his weary face. Outside, the night was peaceful; the watchman's gong sounded from afar, and the wind breathed gently against the paper screen of his window lattice. His wife snored in another room, and his mother coughed in still another.... He listened to sounds that only the dwellers of a rustic town might have noticed, and a feeling of calmness, of consolation after heavy work crept over him. The sound of the watchman's gong brought him out of the city. He thought of his glorious future—for why couldn't he have a glorious future? Was his perseverance not strong enough, or were his mental abilities inferior to others'? No. He might graduate from this heavy, incessant and painstaking job. Some day, this slighted primary school teacher who taught in the classroom from morning till night would have his own world, with its lofty mountains, its broad oceans and its illimitable wilds....

Beautiful suppositions were put before him as might be put under the wings of an eagle. But he was suddenly roused by the sound of his wife's snoring. The watchman's gong still echoed a good distance off, and the night was more quiet than before. He turned to continue his writing, but by now the oil in the

This story about a primary school teacher under the Kuomintang regime is translated from a collection of short stories by Hsih To entitled "The Orchard City." The author has written a number of short stories and a few longer novels. His other published works include "Minutes From My Native Place," "Wild Birds," "The Great Circus," and "The Marriage."—Editor.

lamp was nearly exhausted. And his eyes were already dim with tears of weariness—how sweet was sleep!

HO Wen-lung, then, could not but put aside his manuscript from this day to the next, and from the next to a third. He was not lazy by nature. And, if you know just a little of the life of a primary school teacher, you will not blame this poor Ho Wen-lung, I am sure. For one or two silver dollars at the most a month he was compelled to get up at five o'clock and go to the school at six o'clock to supervise his pupils at their study. At eight o'clock he ascended the platform, and then, no matter whether it was a cold, snowy winter or a hot, stifling summer, he had to teach in the classroom all day long until his voice became hoarse and his mouth dry.

But who was to care if he lost his voice? People were born to notice personalities, the rich and authoritative, for it was such great men who might influence them and their sons and their sons' sons. As for a primary school teacher, it didn't matter whether he was tired, sick, or dead.

Perhaps someone will think that he should have rested after his day's teaching. But if there is a person who may be termed omniscient, that person is a primary school teacher. Ho Wen-lung had to remember the names of persons he had never heard of before, and of little countries that would never disturb the world peace, and of stars he would never have time to observe. He had to remember lines and tables which he would never understand how to use. He even had to know how to hoist dumbbells and play basketball. He had to teach Chinese, geography, history, natural science, arithmetic and even physical drill. In short, he was required to know everything. When he returned to his home, instead of resting, he had to sit down at his desk and begin to correct his pupils' exercise books. He corrected their compositions and diaries and strove to perfect their

calligraphy. When his work was done—but as a matter of fact his work would never be done until his death—a yawn was already at his jaw. His eyes became dim, his hands numb, and his back was sore and his head dizzy.... If he was to get up again at five in the morning, could he do anything more this night?

Thus, Ho Wen-lung was forced to put aside his manuscript, or should we say his enterprise. His wife became pregnant and would bear a baby soon. At first he made up his mind to begin his writing after his first child was born. But, unfortunately, after the child came he was busier than before. His income wouldn't allow him to employ a wet nurse, and therefore to his two kinds of daily work, teaching on a platform and correcting his pupils' exercise books, a third was added: looking after his child while his wife did the cooking and other household tasks.

LIKE most of us, of course, Ho Wen-lung was patient. Once he found his manuscript beneath a pile of books. It had turned yellow like flower petals pressed between the leaves of an album. Again he thought of his unfinished enterprise and again he determined to start his great project—the next year.

"I'll start my project again when my child grows a little older and can walk by himself," he consoled himself, thinking he would surely not have to wait longer than one year.

But fate never favors the poor. When one year was over, his second and even third child came into the world. Some say, the less to eat, the more the eaters. Though Ho Wen-lung, with his meager monthly salary, could not fully satisfy his children's appetites, yet, on the other hand, he could not let them starve to death. It seemed that his children knew all about this; therefore, they came to join his family in somewhat of a hurry.

"Perhaps the Goddess Kuan-yin who possesses the power of granting children to married people has singled me out as the object of her blessing," Ho Wen-lung thought with a bitter smile when his third child was born.

IT was a long time since he had thought about his manuscript. Now he had no time to think about it. When like a tired donkey he returned home in the evening, he was surrounded by the little Ho's. The eldest called him "Papa," the next called him "Panpan," and the youngest called him "Fafa." They all climbed up on his knees and shoulders and breathlessly told him many things with their lisping lips, such as a few minutes ago a guest came,

and before that a creditor came, etc. Some days he returned home to find his children lying on the floor and shouting with all their strength. Their voices sounded like three bugles and they blew them sharper and sharper, competing with one another. To tell the truth, Ho Wen-lung was worn out with the burden of his children. They were like a chain about his neck, squeezing the breath out of him.

"Two of my children must die or be given to some one else," he thought bitterly. But immediately he remembered that he was an educated man, a teacher, and, though none esteemed him, a gentleman and a father who should deem it his duty to bring up his children. In short, in a second he looked upon his former thought as a sin.

Ho Wen-lung's eldest son entered school at last. One day, destiny paid him one more glance. He saw the young Ho sitting at the doorstep daubing a book with a pencil. "What book are you marking up?" he asked his son. You know, a child of that age is a rascal who will spoil anything within his reach. He took the book from the boy and found that it was his forgotten manuscript, a part of which was already adorned with a big-eyed cock.

This was the last time that Ho Wen-lung saw his manuscript.

"Oh, eagle impaired.... you were born a wild thing.... do not care for their biting, attacking and laughing...." Only in his heart did he read these words which had become an irony to him and the meaning of which he could remember no more.

The young Ho looked fearfully at his father's face, supposing that he might be punished. But Ho Wen-lung paid no attention to his son. He thought about the time when he wrote the manuscript years before. Hope, wisdom, perseverance and will-power that grew up harder than sins rotted, vanished and perished more easily than they did. If he had been qualified to be called an eagle, the last attempt of the eagle was destined. A feeling of despair came over him. He felt life's hurry and the hastening feet of time approaching. Perhaps some day he would think of his manuscript and deem it a reminiscence of his childish impulse and madness, like an old man who regrets having been ambitious in his youth. However, it was much more probable that, from now on, he would never think of it again.

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The Week's Business

THE ground work has been laid for the resumption of foreign trade with the promulgation during the past week or two of numerous regulations by the Shanghai Military Control Commission governing foreign trade, foreign exchange, entry and clearance of foreign ships, Customs tariff, etc.

Already, several foreign ships have arrived in port and at least one left for foreign countries, carrying with it considerable quantities of freight. The other ships have had to remain in the harbor because of a report that the mouth of the Yangtze River has been mined by warships of the KMT government.

Ships plying between Shanghai and Hankow have resumed their regular services and a number of ships of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and the Min Sen Industrial Company have arrived from the Central China port during the past week.

A realization on the part of the authorities that China does not have sufficient bottoms to handle her trade can be seen from the fact that a set of regulations have been promulgated for the charter or lease of foreign ships for transportation purposes in Chinese waters.

The new authorities are also taking a realistic economic policy, as has been illustrated by the decision to exempt raw cotton from import duty. The KMT authorities would never have dreamed of doing such a thing, as raw cotton is one of the most important of China's imports and provided considerable customs revenue for the Government.

Furthermore, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods so produced can be supplied to the domestic market at a low price, helping the stabilization of the livelihood of the people as well as the stability of the Jen Min Jiao, while large quantities of textile products can be exported to Hongkong and the South Seas to bring in foreign exchange.

Already, foreign shipping companies, import and export firms, and other financial institutions are applying for registration with the People's Government. A number of foreign banks have been designated by the Bank of China as appointed banks, which entitles them to act as members of the Foreign Exchange Market for the buying and selling of foreign exchange for their clients.

Although some time will be required for the resumption of import and export trade, the prospect looks bright. It has been made very clear that the People's Government welcomes foreign trade. All activities of foreign firms, however, must be in strict accordance with the laws and regulations of the new government. In this connection, it must be said that all regulations promulgated so far have been moderate, reasonable and rational. There is also a

strong likelihood that they will be strictly, honestly and efficiently enforced.

Aside from foreign trade, great efforts have been made by the new authorities to ensure a continuous supply of necessities for this city. Large quantities of coal are being sent here from the Hweinan Coal Mines, supplies of rice are coming in from the various producing areas, and edible oil is arriving from Hsuechow, Pengpu and Tsinan. The authorities have even extended a loan to the Shanghai Power Company to enable the latter to purchase fuel oil in Hongkong so that electricity can be generated continuously in this city. Unfortunately, the tanker engaged in the transportation of fuel oil from Hongkong has found it impossible so far to enter the port because of the reported mines at the mouth of the Yangtze River.

The People's Government knows better than anyone else that the test of its success will lie in its ability to solve the many economic problems. This has been made doubly hard by the unscrupulous activities of the KMT officials, as well as the continued war against the KMT government in South China. But the measures taken so far indicate that the new authorities are on the right track.

Instead of the dogmatic actions taken by KMT officials, the People's Government has been conferring with different groups of businessmen, industrialists and financiers for the past two weeks in an attempt to find the best ways and means of solving Shanghai's economic problems, and has been demonstrating a democratic manner of carrying out its economic measures.

US dollars have been ordered to be surrendered to or deposited with the Bank of China. Silver dollars are being bought by the banks at a fixed rate. Gold may soon be bought also by the authorities at an official rate. But it was made clear that, with the exception of US dollars, both gold and silver can be held by the people although no trading in these precious metals will be allowed. The political movement against speculation in silver dollars during the past week demonstrates how the new authorities are tackling economic problems by both political and economic means.

The following table, with a comparison of the prices of leading commodities in Shanghai, shows the comparative stability of local market conditions in recent weeks:

	June 8	June 15
	PS\$	PS\$
Gold	1,025,000	—
US dollar	1,800	1,700
Silver dollar	1,650	1,200
20's yarn	330,000	287,500
12-lb. cotton cloth	10,560	14,400
Wing On Textile	1.5	—

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Canton Has Cabinet Shake-up; Foreign Powers Eager For Trade

THE Communist authorities in Shanghai, after taking over the various government agencies and economic enterprises of the Kuomintang, are now going ahead with their rehabilitation and reconstruction plans. In order to stabilize and improve the livelihood of the people, the People's Government has cracked down on illegal transactions in gold, silver and foreign exchange in the black market. With the re-opening of the Shanghai port to shipping with other foreign ports, a new set of regulations governing foreign trade was promulgated.

The primary concern of the new authorities is to obtain an adequate supply of daily necessities for Shanghai. For this purpose, much has been done to encourage the free flow and exchange of essential commodities between Shanghai and other cities. A special government agency is reported to have been set up to handle this work. Large quantities of edible oil, rice, coal and other vital raw materials have poured into Shanghai during the past week from northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei. More supplies are expected from North China in the immediate future. According to the reports in the Chinese newspapers, the authorities are studying the advisability of chartering foreign ships to transport vital supplies in view of the present shortage of shipping tonnage. In this connection, it will be recalled that prior to their flight from Shanghai the Kuomintang government had either commandeered or scuttled a good number of Chinese ships.



Printed in The Democratic Press

Production Emphasized

THE restoration and expansion of industrial production has received serious attention. As the result of the exchange of views between Government authorities and industrial leaders concerned, concrete plans have been mapped out. Special steps are said to have been taken toward coordinating the development of heavy industry in Nanking and Shanghai. Of the 50,000 tons of machinery in all machine works that have been taken over, 30,000 tons are being repaired. The Government authorities are eager to develop the machine industry as the key link in the chain of expanding industrial production all along the line. It is understood that the manufacturing of coal mining machinery will be given top priority.

In order to train competent personnel to meet the ever-increasing demand, a Military and Political University for East China has been organized, headed by General Chen Yi, with facilities for 30,000 students. The university has several departments, each covering a special field, including political, military, financial, economic, cultural, and medical and other sciences. Already hundreds of university students have offered their services to the People's Liberation Army as political workers in the forthcoming drive into Kwangtung, Fukien and Taiwan.

In North China and Manchuria, things are going smoothly and satisfactorily. Thanks to popular enthusiasm and initiative on the part of the working class people, industrial production has increased considerably. In Peiping, the machine shops which were used by the Kuomintang to manufacture arms and ammunition have been converted into peacetime plants for repairing and turning out textile machinery. It is generally believed that this conversion will raise the living standard of the people by increasing the output of textile goods.

KMT On Last Legs

THE refugee government of the Kuomintang in Canton is on its last legs. After the resignation of Ho Ying-chin as President of the Executive Yuan, the notorious feudalistic Shansi warlord, Yen Hsi-shan, was appointed to head the Executive Yuan. According to latest reports from the south, key members in Yen Hsi-shan's cabinet are Foreign Minister Hu Shih, Finance Minister Hsu Kan and Economic Affairs Minister Y. S. Liu. Chu Chia-hua, former minister of education is vice president of the Executive Yuan.

But the city of Canton is already a ghost city. Most government organs and archives have been shipped to Taiwan and Chungking. The days of the Kuomintang Government are numbered.

However, Kuomintang leaders are still thinking of securing some kind of aid from the United States. Kan Chia-hou, diplomatic adviser to Acting President Li Tsung-jen, is in Washington attempting to work on the American Government. In addition, two of Chiang Kai-shek's brothers-in-law, H. H. Kung and T. V. Soong, are in the United States, together with Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

According to well-informed sources, T. V. Soong, during his recent visit to Paris, bought a number of houses and other real estate in southern France, Spain and Switzerland, not only for the Chiangs, Soongs, and Kungs, but also for other prominent KMT members like K. C. Wu, former mayor of Shanghai. It is further reported that Kung and Soong are making arrangements to invest more money in the various countries in South America.

Play Ball

THERE was more talk about recognizing the Chinese Communist government during the past week. It appears that the foreign powers concerned are anxious to maintain trade relations with the Chinese Communists. Reports from Paris indicated that France is trying to do business with Communist China because "her Arab subjects in Morocco and Tunisia like green tea." A Foreign Office spokesman said one of the tasks of the French trade mission in China is to obtain quick supplies of green tea. He explained that the population of North Africa grows restless when it has to drink anything else.

Britain is also doing her best to do business with the Chinese Communists. According to press reports, Mr. William Richard C. Green, senior member of the British diplomatic mission to China, is discussing at least two matters with the Chinese Communists. One is said to be the fate of the Royal Navy sloop Amethyst which remains trapped in the Yangtze; the other concerns trade relations between British commercial interests and the Communists in the immediate future. At the insistence of these commercial interests, the British Government is seeking to arrange for normal and regular business relations to continue, especially in North China where British investments are extremely large.

British businessmen in Communist China, it is reported, are ahead of their government in coming to terms with the Communists. In many areas they are actively cooperating with local Communist authorities, the *Associated Press* revealed.

Meanwhile, *Reuter* reported from Canberra that the Australian Government is considering according "de facto recognition" to the Communist government in China. The spokesman for the Australian Government disclosed that Australia is in close touch with London on the question of recognition. As regards the trend of public sentiment in Britain, he said that British "big business" was determined to "do business" with the Chinese Communists and would pursue independent relationships, commercially speaking, even without Government assistance.

The attempt on the part of the United States to prevent other countries from dealing separately with the Chinese Communists is said to have failed. In this connection, the *Associated Press* reported June 11 from Paris:

"The United States recently called on Britain, France, Belgium, several other Atlantic nations and Pacific ocean countries to join in forming a common diplomatic front toward the Chinese Communists. The appeal met a lukewarm reception from many of these countries. Britain does not want to commit herself now, nor does France, nor do countries like India and Australia. In fact, there are strong rumors that both India and Australia intend to accord de facto recognition to the Communists just as soon as they form a provisional regime."

Hard Times

THE British Laborite Government is having a difficult time these days. Although the Government claims to represent the interests of the laboring classes, the workers have been airing a number of complaints.

The current strikes of railway workers and stevedores are generally viewed by competent observers as a significant straw. As usual, Government leaders blamed all the trouble on the Communists. Minister of Labor George Isaacs made a personal appeal to the striking stevedores "to get back to work and let the Canadian unions settle their own trouble." He charged bluntly: "The Canadian dispute is being used—and you are being used—by Communists in this country to dislocate our trade and thus retard our economic recovery . . . The Communists in this country are doing their best to mislead the workers into supporting a Canadian union which is dominated by Communists . . ." He added: "Already 87 ships are held up, a huge loss to us."

But his Red-baiting tactics failed, and his "stirring appeal" fell on deaf ears. The stevedores stood pat on their demands and refused to call off their strike.

It will be recalled in this connection that stevedores have been on strike for three weeks in protest against suspension of some men for refusing to unload Canadian ships involved in a strike of seamen. Eighty-seven ships, most of them carrying food cargoes, have been held up by the strike. Troops have been

What US Papers Say...

THE ECA program for Korea and trade among Marshall Plan countries were among topics discussed in the US press.

Korean Aid

THE *New York Herald Tribune* viewed the continuation of ECA aid to Korea in the light of America's policy toward Asia as a whole. The paper said:

"There is need for a clear and bold definition of American policy in Asia. This was demonstrated at the hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on President Truman's request for \$150,000,000 for economic aid for South Korea. The request may have been reasonable, as there must be both economic reconstruction and economic reform in South Korea unless the people there are to be easy prey for communism, but members of the House Committee were not prepared to approve it quickly. The stumbling block was that economic aid for Korea was not presented to Congress as part of a pattern of policy . . .

"The general tendency in the Committee was to condemn the Korean program without offering a substitute—which is evidence there is no ready supply of programs for the Orient that stand up well under examination. At other hearings, policy substitutes have been offered but almost invariably have been based on the assumption that the spread of Communism in Asia can be halted by military means alone. The falsity of this assumption has been proved in China, where most of the Nationalist armies have refused to do any serious fighting to protect a completely incompetent government and again and again have surrendered large quantities of American arms without firing a shot.

"In devising a policy that will work in Asia, account must be taken of what is happening in the minds of men on that continent—of the enthusiasms that motivate the people who live there. American policy in Asia, in the opinion of this newspaper, should be based on wholehearted and open and persistent support of self-government for the people of Asia, on efforts to persuade the colonial powers there to speed progress toward self-government, on friendliness for native liberals in politics, on economic aid like that proposed for Korea, on technical assistance to increase production in agriculture and industry and to control disease and on approval of economic reforms of the type of those sponsored by the United States in the rural areas of Japan. Guns can be given to men who have willingness and capacity to fight the Reds, but the initial emphasis should be on economic, political and social advance."

Freer Trade

THE same paper, commenting on a statement by the steering com-

mittee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation that it will seek liberation of trade among Marshall Plan countries, said this sort of "mutual self-help" is indispensable to the success of the European Recovery Program."

The *Herald Tribune* continued: "Up to now these countries have employed varying degrees of control over their imports in order to conserve scarce foreign exchange, especially dollars. Some of the controls have contributed to improvements in their balances of payments, but some controls have an undesirable effect of limiting the volume of trade and preventing it from seeking cheapest markets.

"Liberalization, which will now be proposed to the governments of 19 ERP participants, is expected to take the form of a relaxation of import quotas. This is clearly a move in the right direction, yet it cannot be regarded as a wholly satisfactory product of the conference at which it was evolved. Primary purpose of the conference was to consider revision of the intra-European payments plan which expires on June 30. Adopted last year as a method of encouraging multilateral instead of bilateral trade within Europe, the plan required European countries with export surpluses to grant credits to others in debtor status . . . Useful as the scheme was temporarily, it had the perverse effect of giving debtor countries no incentive to reduce their deficits and creditor countries no incentive to expand their exports within Europe.

"American representatives of the European Cooperation Administration hoped that the eight-nation conference of foreign and finance ministers would report in favor not only of a reduction of import quotas but also of a more flexible arrangement of intra-European payments to give real effect to a general lowering of trade barriers. The fewer restrictions on payments, the freer would be the flow of trade and greater likelihood that competitive forces would act to reduce costs and stimulate output. British and Scandinavians appeared to doubt their ability to meet such competitive pressure, while French and Belgians were confident enough to support the American view. The fact that agreement has been reached on reduction of import quotas suggests that all hands admit that increased multilateralism is needed, while their failure to unite on a flexible payments plan indicates that some of them approve freer trade more in principle than in practice . . .

"From this side of the ocean it would appear that the flexible payments system is the logical accompaniment of reduced trade restrictions. In the spirit of the Marshall Plan, we allow that any alternative solution agreed upon by the OEEC must carry great weight here."

In US Magazines

US News & World Report

THREE separate health plans are now being discussed in the US Congress, according to an article in the April 26 issue of *US News & World Report*. The article, entitled "Free Medicine—How Much?", says they are the Truman plan, which would make health insurance compulsory for nearly everyone; the Taft plan, which would leave the problem up to the different states; and the Hill plan, which would leave medical care in private hands, with the Government helping out.

The article thinks it is doubtful that action will be taken this year. "More money almost surely is to be handed out for building hospitals and clinics," it says. "Insurance plans that help individuals meet their hospital and medical bills on a private basis are to be encouraged, possibly subsidized outright."

"Medical students and medical schools probably will get federal aid. Funds are expected for free physical examinations in schools, for county health units, for medical research on a broader scale. But compulsory health insurance, financed by direct taxes on individuals and employers, seems improbable now."

DESCRIBING the three plans in more detail, the article continues:

"The Truman plan for compulsory health insurance goes far toward a complete system of guaranteed medical care such as state medicine provides in Britain. Nearly everybody is to be insured, under this plan, and everybody with any income is to pay a tax, if the plan is approved. Medical care as outlined is designed to meet all the ordinary hazards of life."

"The Taft plan, by contrast, leaves the health problem up to the States for the most part. Senator Taft (Rep.), of Ohio, and his supporters want no federal tax, no compulsion on the individual to take part in a system of public medical care."

"The Hill plan, offered by Senator Hill (Dem.), of Alabama, does not go so far as the Taft proposal. This is the plan that gets the most support from doctors. It limits the Federal Government to paying part of the cost for extending voluntary health insurance to people who cannot afford that protection."

"Any compromise in the fight over these three plans is almost certain to provide at the least for big federal subsidies in some fields. It is widely assumed in Congress that the Government is going into the business of assuring medical care for everyone. The big debate is over how far and how fast the Government is going to move."

THE article says Congress is showing the most interest in four objectives: More hospitals, more doctors, more research, and more preventive medicine.

"The US has about 1,019,000 general-hospital beds, not counting Government hospitals for veterans and the armed forces," it reports. "The Federal Security Agency says the country needs about 900,000 more. Many Congressmen are impressed with the case for expanding hospital and clinical facilities, especially in rural areas. . . .

"Proposals to expand medical schools attract widespread interest and support in Congress, too. The feeling is that the medical profession is too limited, the supply of new doctors too small, to furnish medical service on the scale the public now demands."

"The 12 States with the most doctors in ratio to population have an average of one physician for every 667 persons. Using that as a desirable national goal, the Federal Security Agency estimates that by 1960 the US will need 254,000 physicians. Unless medical training is expanded, the US will have only about 212,000 doctors at that time. The shortage is training facilities. There are 10 to 15 applicants for every opening in the schools. . . .

"Since the shortage of doctors is worse in rural areas, a number of plans are suggested for subsidizing incomes of country doctors. The hope is to attract more doctors away from cities."

With regard to plans to expand research, the article says: "Research may point the way to cures and preventive techniques that will raise general health and lower medical costs. Some startling developments in cancer and heart research just announced were financed in part by federal grants. With this in mind, Congress is expected to loosen the purse strings for bigger and better research projects in the future."

More money for preventive medicine also appears probable, the article reports, saying: "Emphasis on diagnostic clinics, where diseases can be found and treated in early stages, also appears in nearly all proposed health programs. Similarly, these plans usually provide money for extending county health services. More than 40 percent of all counties in the US have no general hospitals, or have substandard ones. In 1,200 counties, with nearly a fourth of the US population, there is no public health department, or only part-time health officers."

The estimated costs of the Truman plan, according to the article, range from US\$3,000,000,000 to US\$6,000,000,000 a year, although the American Medical Association puts the figure even higher. "The enormous costs of medical care are what frighten Congress," the magazine says. It concludes: "Compulsory health insurance, modeled on the British system, has slight chance for Congressional approval at this time . . . But it is taken for granted that larger federal subsidies for medical care are in the offing."

sent into the strikebound ports to unload perishable cargoes.

In addition to this, rail traffic between London and Britain's north country has been disrupted for a week by a strike of railway workers.

Prima Donnas

THE 48th annual conference of the Labor Party recently held in Blackpool was another headache for the leaders of the British Labor Party. Responsible Cabinet ministers heard themselves described as "prima donnas" and accused of doing stupid things. In its attempts to stifle the widespread discontent among the rank and file of the party membership, the Executive Committee was accused of adopting dictatorial methods to kill or side-track resolutions.

During the discussion on the Executive Committee report, some representatives protested at the failure of the committee to live up to its promises that it would take active steps to stem fascist activity.

The most controversial issue at the conference was the arbitrary action of the Executive Committee in expelling Konni Zilliacus and Leslie Sollev from the party because of their opposition to the foreign policy of the Labor Government. After heated debate, the decision of the Executive Committee to expel the two "rebels" was railroaded through the conference.

Political Exile

HAVING been kicked out by the British Labor Party for fighting against the foreign policy of Britain, Zilliacus was also regarded as an "undesirable element" by the United States Government. Both Zilliacus and M. Pierre Cot, member of the French National Assembly, were refused visas by the State Department to visit the United States at the invitation of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, former US vice-president. In a direct appeal to President Harry S. Truman, Zilliacus said the ban was to him a "sentence of exile from a country which I have known and loved all my life." He further pointed out that Americans have no difficulties in visiting Britain or France and that if any United States Senator or Representative was cross-examined about political beliefs before being allowed to enter Britain, Congress and United States public opinion would take it as an affront. He argued that there should be "equality and reciprocity" in these matters.

M. Cot in his appeal mentioned that his wife is an American citizen and that he himself spent three years in the United States during the war as a professor. He said: "Since France, like the United States, is a democracy, I have the right to criticize my Government's policies. In so doing at the present time, I express the will of the citizens who elected me, and I am following my conscience under these conditions. I do not understand why I was prevented from submitting my ideas to the American public . . . The American

people have obvious interest in listening to the opinions not only of these French members of the National Assembly who approve their own Government's policies but also to those who disapprove of them."

But so far, nothing has come of these appeals. It is generally felt that no action will be taken on them by the United States Government.

Peace Treaty

THE Paris conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four has got nowhere. So far, no general agreement has been reached on any of the items on the agenda. The Berlin issue has been postponed. Last week, the question of finding an over-all solution for Germany was brought up for discussion. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky proposed that the Big Four should draft a peace treaty for Germany. His proposal contained the following points:

1) The Governments of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union should submit to the Council the draft of a peace treaty with Germany within three months.

2) The draft of this treaty should provide for the occupation forces of all the powers to be withdrawn within a year of the conclusion of the treaty.

3) The present session of the Council should complete the consideration of the procedure for the preparation of the treaty.

It is quite obvious that the policy of the Western Powers at the Paris conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers is to seek Soviet agreement and approval for the Western German government that they are setting up. They suggest that the Soviet occupation zone in Germany be incorporated into the Western German government. Soviet strategy is to bring about a unification of Germany on the basis of close co-operation between the Big Four.

Both United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin went on record as against the Soviet proposal. They particularly stressed that the American and British occupation troops in Germany will not withdraw because they have had bitter experience with the Germans. But at the same time, in the American and British occupation zones in Germany, Nazi elements are allowed to hold responsible government posts and other jobs in key industries.

Acheson criticized the Soviet proposal and opposed the Council's taking up the question of a peace treaty with Germany at all, declaring that the Big Four should first agree on what sort of Germany they would have to make a treaty with.

Bevin pleaded mutual confidence. He said: "At present nobody seems to trust anyone else. The Soviet Government must have trust in us so that we can have trust in them."

French Foreign Minister Schuman suggested that the proposal be referred to the deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers for consideration.

In Chinese Magazines

Women's Magazine

WHAT the liberation of Shanghai means for women and what they should do to cope with the new situation is discussed in the *Women's Magazine* of June 10. The magazine points out that Shanghai's liberation has opened up a bright future for the fair sex. It says inter alia:

"In the past, Shanghai was a fortress of the reactionary Kuomintang executioners and a base of British and American imperialists. Also, Shanghai was a paradise for bureaucrats, financiers, disgruntled politicians, gangsters and landlords. But as from May 25, Shanghai has been liberated from the hands of these special agents, imperialists, politicians and bureaucrats. Shanghai has been returned to the people. There will be no more kidnappings, disappearances, victimizations. The Chinese markets will no longer be flooded with foreign commodities. Speculation in gold and foreign currency will vanish.

"Now that it is liberated, Shanghai is going to be a new Shanghai of the New Democracy. All people, including workers, farmers, intellectuals, liberal bourgeoisie and enlightened gentry, must unite under the leadership of the working class in order to eradicate the remnants of the reactionary forces of the Kuomintang, imperialism and feudalism and in order to build up society of the New Democracy under which everybody is entitled to a job and food. Therefore, except for the reactionary elements, the people are the masters of the new society, and they must do their bit in building up such a society.

"This is particularly true of women who have been the worst sufferers under the old society. Instead of spending our time in cooking and in beautifying ourselves, we must throw away our shackles and fight shoulder to shoulder with men for the building of a new Shanghai and a new China."

THEN the magazine lists the things women should do under the changed conditions as follows:

"First, we must learn to administer State affairs so that we may become masters of the new China. The reactionary Kuomintang cultivated only a handful of 'society ladies' for window-dressing purposes. Instead, we must actually participate in the different departments of the Government to serve the people and to relieve the suffering of our sisters throughout the country. In the liberated area, many women leaders are playing an active and prominent part in politics. Tsai Chang is a member of the central leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Han Yu-ting is the chairman of a provincial government in Manchuria. Besides, a good number

of women have been appointed political workers and country magistrates. Therefore, under the new Government we must read more books and magazines and take part in group discussions to acquaint ourselves with the doctrines and policies of the People's Government.

"SECOND, we must learn technical skill to enable us to play our part in production. There is no unemployment in those areas under the control of the People's Liberation Army. On the contrary, labor shortage has become a problem in some places as the result of increased production. Only 10 days after the liberation of Tientsin, 1,080 jobless people who had registered with the new Government were given jobs in the various departments of the productive enterprises. Similar registration is expected in Shanghai in the immediate future.

"The question is whether we have any talent or skill to join this or that department in production. It is to be hoped that short-term training courses will be opened for women. We must train ourselves for jobs if we are to become economically independent of men and elevate our status in society. Teaching, medicine and nursing are particularly congenial to women.

"It is of tremendous importance that those housewives who are now tied down to household drudgery should do their best to cut loose from the kitchen and take part in production. At the present time, when the People's Liberation Army is still fighting for a nation-wide victory, it is incumbent upon women to step up production to support the front.

"THIRD, we must learn the new ways of life. In the face of the new era, we feel that the scope of our activity and our knowledge in the past has been too small. The time of blue-stockings is past. We must go among the broad masses of the people to learn things. Of special importance is to mix with laboring women and learn their hard-working, patient and hardship-enduring attitude. We should offer our services as volunteer teachers at the factories. It is the duty of educated women to help others and learn from others."

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What Chinese Papers Say

IN view of the recent disturbing fluctuation in commodity prices, editorial comment in the Chinese press during the past week was unanimous in demanding that prompt and drastic action be taken by the People's Government against the market manipulators and hidden agents of the Kuomintang. The new regulations governing foreign trade in Shanghai were hailed as realistic and practical.

Manipulators Warned

THE Communist organ *Chieh Fang Jih Pao* issued a stern warning against manipulating the business markets at the expense of the people. The warning turned out to be the prelude to the crack-down of the government on unauthorized silver, gold and foreign exchange transactions in the black markets. The paper wrote:

"One of the greatest evils left behind the Chiang rule of the Chinese people has been the currency chaos resulting from unlimited currency inflation, and the loss of confidence of the people in currency. From the progress of the fapi to the issue and collapse of the gold yuan, the tragic experience led the people to distrust the bogus note issue. Accordingly, US currency notes, gold, and silver dollars replaced them as media of valuation. Currency chaos was carried to its climax. Bureaucrats and unscrupulous merchants further resorted to manipulations of the market. Commodity prices rose several times in the course of a single day. As a result, there was general depression, and the people were unable to maintain their livelihood. In the first days following the liberation of this city, this evil left behind by the Chiang bandits is still seriously undermining social economy and the people's livelihood.

"... Accordingly, it is now the common and urgent demand of the overwhelming majority of the people that measures be taken right away for the determined suppression of the criminal speculative activities of the unscrupulous merchants and for finding a once-and-for-all solution for the silver dollar problem."

Action Demanded

THE *Ta Kung Pao* also demanded immediate action against the silver ox gang and other financial manipulators. It said: "There can be no two currencies simultaneously in circulation in a country. The People's Note is the legal currency of the State, and the silver dollar must no longer be used as a medium of transacting business. In such large cities as Peiping, Tientsin, and Nanking, the circulation of silver dollars has already been banned. Shanghai

has just been liberated, and the People's Government has not yet attended to this matter. But with these 'silver dollar oxen' carrying out such rampant activities which undermine public confidence in the currency of the State and endanger the livelihood of the people, there is no doubt that they must be placed under restraint."

The paper pointed out that the bills issued by the People's Bank are a most dependable currency. It reasoned:

"We wish here to point out to the people of Shanghai that the People's Note is the most dependable currency at the moment. The reserve against which the People's Note is issued does not consist only of gold, silver, and foreign currency, but also the most dependable commodities, like food, cotton yarn, and piece goods. The People's Government carries out certain economic measures worthy of attention. In the first place, material resources are always held in stock for the control of commodity prices, so that when prices show signs of violent fluctuations, material supplies are dumped on the market to force them down. In the second place, cooperatives are organized to bring about cooperation between production and marketing, and also to absorb money so that it will not be circulated too much, thereby protecting the livelihood of the common people. In the third place, a Trade Department is being created to promote the interflow of material supplies between cities and rural areas, and to facilitate supply and demand. In the fourth place, savings deposits in terms of material supplies are accepted to enable the people to have a most reliable way for the preservation of the value of their savings. Accordingly, the stability and dependability of the People's Note is assured."

The *Shang Pao* joined in: "Speculation in the silver dollar is one of the cancers left behind by the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Its growth was due to the reactionary government's war against the Communist Party, against the people. The evil effects of silver dollar speculation consist not only of bringing chaos to the markets, affecting commodity prices and undermining the purchasing power of the People's Note, but also of causing damage to the rational development of industry and trade, and the livelihood of the people."

Foreign Trade

IN the opinion of the *Ta Kung Pao*, the new Foreign Trade Control Regulations for East China, as promulgated by the authorities concerned, have provided guarantees for the task of economic reconstruction of the new democracy, the development of the nation's production, the regulation of the needs of the people's

livelihood and the safeguarding of legitimate profits of exporters and importers.

Discussing the general principles, the paper said: "The current foreign trade regulations have followed the principle of promoting the interflow of material supplies between China and the outside world. Imports and exports are to be classified in detail under the categories of those (1) normally permitted, (2) permitted under special authority, and (3) prohibited. Exports are encouraged of surplus agricultural produce, industrial products and rural products. At the same time, exports of special mineral products such as wolfram and antimony, cotton yarn and piece goods which are monopolistic in nature or which would face severe competition in the international markets are permitted only under special authority. Exports of commodities such as rice and wheat which affect the people's livelihood, gold, silver, relics and national treasures of historical and cultural value are banned.

"In imports, encouragement is given to the bringing in of industrial raw materials, production equipment and machinery, chemical products, communication facilities, and medical and cultural requirements, all having to do with the economic reconstruction of the nation. Special authority is required for the importation of war supplies and non-necessities. A prohibition is imposed on imports of luxuries which are injurious to the national economy of the country."



The paper noted a marked difference between the new regulations of the People's Government and the old regulations of the Kuomintang regime. It said: "The situation, therefore, is entirely different from that during the days of the centralized purchase and sale of special products by the Kuomintang reactionary regime, when foreign trade was monopolized by the bureaucratic capitalists and exploited by the economic influences of American imperialism. Thus, the current new regulations are more in the form of official management rather than oppressive restriction, and the public has a great scope to move about in the field of foreign trade."

The barter system as provided for in the new regulations was described by the paper as a highly useful weapon for defeating any attempt on the part of the imperialistic countries to take advantage of the scarcity of foreign exchange in this country in their trade relationships with China.

The Review's English Lesson—LXXXV

Sentence Construction

HOW do you write English? Some of the themes I have seen have been very confused. They start and don't know where to stop. When they stop, it is as likely as not to be in the middle of something, as though the writer was frightened at the length of the sentence and dropped a period where he stood. Let us look at some of the common difficulties.

In the first place, when writing in a strange language, you should have a dictionary handy. Check all the words you aren't sure of. Don't take the first dictionary definition you come to. A word can be used in several different ways. While you have the word before you, read everything about it that the dictionary tells. You may find that in different combinations it has different connotations and the way you intend to use it may sound very awkward. You may, after studying the examples given in the dictionary, want to change your entire phrase. Learn to use a dictionary for study, not merely for reference.

You should pay close attention to the little notations in italics that go with a word in the dictionary. If you see *n.*, after a word and don't see *v.*, don't try to make your own verb out of it. I once had a student who continually used new words, preferably long ones, from the dictionary. He would put noun endings on verbs and make verbs of nouns and twist other parts of speech around as no one had ever done before. In spite of all his hard work, his writing sounded ridiculous rather than erudite, and was sometimes impossible to understand. Master your vocabulary before you show it off to other people. I have often been told in school that after I had used a word ten times correctly in my daily speech, it would have become a part of my vocabulary. Be careful, though, because a word used incorrectly can become a bad habit.

UNTIL you can handle your English really well, it is a good idea to start sentences with the subject. In normal sentence order, the subject comes first, then the verb. In the last lesson I showed you how you can start with the sentence "I eat," and by adding on something here and there end up with "When I am invited out to dinner, I like to eat green vegetables if they are properly cooked." This sentence can be divided into three parts—the subordinate clause that makes the sentence subjunctive, "...if they are properly cooked"; an adverbial subordinate clause, "When I am invited out to dinner,"; and the main clause, the actual sentence, "I like to eat green vegetables." Note that in each clause the first element (aside from the *when* and *if* which classify the subordinate clauses) is the subject and the second is the verb.

This sentence can be taken apart in neat little packages. When you have written something, try taking it apart and putting it together again. If you have parts left over that don't fit in anywhere, the chances are they are misplaced or you really don't need them at all.

Don't hook pieces of your sentence together like cars on a train. Tie each piece on to the part it belongs with. In our sample sentence the two subordinate clauses were attached, one to the head and one to the tail of the main clause. Each subordinate clause belonged to the main clause. If you tried to use the main clause as an engine pulling a train of subordinate clauses, you could have either "If they are properly cooked, when I am invited out to dinner I like to eat green vegetables," or "I like to eat green vegetables when I am invited out to

dinner, if they are properly cooked." By a proper use of commas, we have managed to make these sentences fairly clear, but they are already slightly confusing. Add another car to the train. "I like to eat green vegetables when I am invited out to dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Menefee if they are properly cooked." ??? Just who cooks whom? Or perhaps the Menefees are stewed.

Now put the pieces where they belong. "...with Mr. and Mrs. Menefee" obviously goes with the dinner. Invited out to dinner where? So, "When I am invited out to dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Menefee, I like to eat green vegetables if they are properly cooked." Try taking the Declaration of Independence of the USA apart if you want to see a neat job of packaging and organization.

THIS brings us to the matter of relating to an antecedent. An antecedent is something that goes before. The antecedent of a pronoun is the noun to which it refers. Relative clauses also have antecedents. Putting other nouns between a pronoun and its antecedent is often like losing a child in a crowd. In the sentence, "Jane met Mary downtown who was going to the library and she asked her to buy her tickets to the concert," are four pronouns hopelessly lost. We don't know who is doing what. To make the sentence clear, they must hold on to Mama's hand: "Jane met Mary, who was going to the library, downtown and asked Mary to buy her tickets to the concert." Here are only two pronouns, one relative pronoun definitely tied to Mary, and one indirect object, as it was in the first sentence. However, since we know that Jane was asking Mary, we know that the tickets were for Jane.

The most lonesome of all pronouns is *it*. So often it is lost in a maze of nouns. A typical example is the following: "China must have democracy as well as nationalism because it cannot be really effective unless it respects its principles." The sentence, "China must have democracy as well as nationalism, which cannot be really effective unless the Chinese Government respects the principles of democracy," is much clearer. The use of *it* has been avoided by restating the nouns, a method which takes more time, but writing at all is a waste of time if no one can understand what you have written.

HERE is a horrible example. See if you can correct this paragraph to make it readable. Find the antecedent for every pronoun. If there is none, rephrase the sentence so that there is no pronoun. For example, the construction of the first sentence is all right if not used continuously, but for this exercise it might be changed to "Fall plowing makes earlier spring planting possible."

"Fall plowing makes it possible to plant earlier in the spring. It prepares the ground early and it means that the crop will mature earlier. The growing season in northern areas is short and it is a good custom. It can be taken the most advantage of by early planting and it improves the soil because it has time to weather before the crop is planted. After the fall plowing a cover crop should be planted so that the land will not be bare all winter which will hold the soil together and prevent erosion. It can be used for a green manure in the spring and it provides good winter grazing and it keeps the soil from packing and maintains its quality."



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